

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1862

## Down With the Foot!

Months and months ago—has it been a twelve month?—the President told his countrymen that he intended as the Executive of the Republic "to put his foot down firmly." It was not to be the delicate pat of the dancer's foot as he glides along with ethereal and noiseless motion, but rather the solid and ponderous stroke of the elephant's foot, which would make the very ground tremble under its weight. Months have glided by—the rebellion still rages—the deadly smell of battle is in the air, and blood and gunpowder faint every breeze—and thousands of brave hearts have become strangely still and cold on the field of carnage. Never, oh never more shall we look upon the faces of Baker and Lyon and Winthrop, whose eyes darkened with the film of death while they fought for the glorious old flag. They offered up their lives to save the lives and liberties of others—many of whom, we fear, are not worth the precious sacrifice. And treason rages, and traitors are insolent, and loyal men are insulted, plundered, and exiled, and the land groans in anguish. It is the darkest night of time. Never was such a nation racked with such agony. Mr. President, do you still hesitate to strike our enemies? Do you still dream of the possibility of conciliating men who tell you with sneers and furious imprecations that they will not be conciliated? Banish the idle dream, and give your reins for action. The rebels are making vigorous, determined, earnest war, and we are hesitating and undecided. If we trifle thus much longer the nation is lost beyond redemption, the Stars and Bars will float indeed "from the dome of the Federal Capital," as Secretary Walker boasted, and Toombs will call the roll of his slaves in the shadow of Bonker Hill Monument. If we falter now, at what point of degradation and dishonor may we hope to stop? Why may not the Northwest, the great Middle States and New England bow to the unresisted guerrillas of Jeff Davis, who will ride over the whole country as triumphantly as the army of Mahomet? The Eastern papers announce that there will be no complaint henceforward of a lack of vigor in prosecuting the war; the President has so declared. We hope the declaration may be verified. Let the "President put his foot down firmly." It is ungracious as well as fatiguing to stand for months at a time, with one leg poised in mid air, like a shivering reeler on a cold day. It would be a bad attitude for a historical portrait, for the President to be sketched with his legs forming a figure four, or the outline of a little *h*, with the fore-leg truncated. It is a bad attitude, we say, and we hope the President won't adopt it himself, nor allow any of his subordinates to do so. We would rather see the Cabinet, and all the Major and Brigadier Generals, and soldiers in the army, represented as moveable statuary, working their feet up and down vigorously to the music of the Union. St. Vitus dance, would be preferable to the stand still policy. Timid men who at the beginning of the rebellion, said that it would never do to coerce, and that we must expostulate with the traitors who were seeking to slay us, are now remonstrating against the adoption of a more vigorous policy. They insist that things are going on exactly right, that this is a constitutional war, and that the President must still continue to balance himself on one leg; then if all this fail, that we must acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. Disregard all such counsels Mr. President. Never in the history of any great revolution did you read of the success of a vacillating, compromising policy. Compromises and Revolutions are incompatible; they will not mix; you can no more combine them than you can combine oil and water. Down with your foot Mr. Lincoln! We wait anxiously to see it descend like a gigantic trip-hammer upon the head of that treason which is robbing us of peace, safety, freedom, property and life. Are we slaves—dastards, craven-hearted beings—serfs who are doomed to crouch in abject servitude to DAVIS, and BRAGG, and VALLANDIGHAM, and VOLUNTER, and ISHAM G. HARRIS, and JESSE D. BURNETT? Shame on the wretch whose mind ever harbored the thought for a moment. Let him be driven from among freemen, whose companion he is unfit to be. Again we say "down with the foot firmly."

## Help for the Families of Tennessee Union Volunteers.

CAMP ASHLEY JOHNSON, 1st Reg. Mid. Tenn. Vols., Nashville, Aug. 1, 1862.

FRIENDS MERCER—Your editorial in this morning's issue, in relation to the necessity of raising a fund for the benefit of the Tennessee volunteers, is a very good thing, and I hope your suggestions in relation to it will be carried out, and hope that you will keep it before the people; for it is a notorious fact that rebel wives and families, whose husbands are in the rebel service endeavoring to destroy the Government and ruin the State, are drawing their weekly stipend when the loyal citizen and soldier who is ready and willing to fight for the maintenance of the Union and his State, is left to want. You have no idea of the suffering the men of this regiment have undergone; the formation of it has been a hard one. Many of our men were laborers in the city, selling their wares of secessionism, and no wonder the man whose loyal and patriotic feelings would induce him to enlist, when his family and chattels were turned out of doors and all help cut off; but by heavy exertions and his Excellency, the Governor, matters were made to turn more favorably to us. The regiment has been a long while in the service, and amidst the privations the men have done their duty faithfully. When Maj. Thacker and myself were authorized to raise the regiment, we were flattered by a committee of citizens that a snug little sum of money would be raised for the benefit of the families of the 1st Tennessee, and under these inducements we encouraged men to enlist. But I am sorry to say that seventy-five dollars is all the aid this regiment has received from such sources, which will I hope have a tendency to crush out the rumor about that this regiment has received large amounts of money. Many of the men have large families and their rents have now been running on for four months and over, and I sincerely hope that the hall you have now started will continue rolling and gather momentum as it goes, for I know you can speak for the men of this regiment and their families, that you will receive their thanks and gratitude; and let the hour of peril come when it will, with our commander and the gallant souls in the regiment—you will find every man at the work, and their motto: "The 1st Tennessee Guard never surrenders!"

Yours, Respectfully,  
F. T. FOSTER,  
Lt. Col. 1st Tenn. Vols.

The rebel prisoners at Camp Morton have organized a band of negro minstrels and have regular concerts. They have also established a Masonic Lodge, and have stated meetings in the upper room of the building erected for the use of the officers of the State Fair—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

We would like to know if these negroes are slaves belonging to the prisoners. If slaves, they are most probably stolen ones; we know of at least one instance, where a rebel officer carried off a negro belonging to a loyal Kentuckian, to Indiana where he passed him off as his own property. The owner followed him up, proved the thief and recovered his slave. The people will certainly not be satisfied that rebel prisoners should be permitted to be waited on even by their own servants.

Some editor asks: "What has become of the crows?" If they have disappeared they are absent, not without cause.

## How Shall the Secessionists be Assessed?

The justice, and reasonableness, and necessity of the measure we suggested yesterday, proposing that the secessionists of this place be assessed \$20,000 or \$40,000, if need be, for the benefit of the soldiers who have enlisted in the Tennessee regiments in this place, strikes every one who is loyal. The money must be had, that is certain, and it must be assessed on the men who have made these troops a necessity. They helped to revolt against the Government—they brought on civil war and anarchy—they stopped trade, manufactures, and business—they threw thousands of working men out of employment, and drove them into the army—they, and they only, are responsible for the sad scenes we see around us. To bring all this about, they contributed money freely; and as they emptied their pockets once to destroy the Government, let them empty them again to help in its restoration. But how shall the tax be levied? There are various modes of assessment, but perhaps something like the following could be easily adopted: Let twenty-five of the richest secessionists in the city pay \$200 each; this would yield \$5,000; one hundred of the next richest pay \$100 each; this would yield \$10,000 more; two hundred of the next richest, \$50 each; this would yield \$10,000 more; and two hundred of the next richest, \$25 each; this would yield \$5,000 more. This would give an aggregate of \$30,000, and would prove highly agreeable to all parties. The secessionists would probably acquiesce in it willingly. The County Court or the Governor might extend this scheme to the County and in this way \$200,000 might be raised for the preservation of the Government and the comfort of the families of our gallant soldiers. We must wake up or our sister cities will outstrip us, and this would be disagreeable to the secessionists themselves—Nashville and Davidson County can and ought to do nobly in the great battle for the Union and free government, and it would be highly reprehensible in our authorities not to allow them the opportunity to retrieve their former glorious reputation in the holy cause of loyalty.

## For the Union.

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The Chicago Times, the object of whose greatest dread is abolitionism, and which excels in getting up conservative articles, says:

The negroes are an element of immense strength to the rebels, undoubtedly. Sensible people knew they would be before the war commenced.

And yet the Times is utterly opposed to molesting or encroaching this "element of immense strength" to the rebels. That would be unconstitutional, and radical. What strange ideas of constitutionalism some editors have! Common sense and a regard for the constitution would seem to teach us that if Saxon is seeking to kill us, and we can rob him of his strength by cutting off his hair, cut it off. Don't make him blind with rage, and let his locks grow, so that he will have the power to destroy us whenever the whim may possess him. Why allow your deadly foe to use an "element of immense strength" when it is the easiest thing in the world to rob him of that strength? (Will any one maintain the absurdity that it is right to tell your enemy, but wrong to seize his weapons? Yet this is virtually the position of the Times. The Times adds:

We have not heard of any great exodus of slaves, except of such of them as the rebels did not want. Some half and blind and aged negroes have come into our lines, and are supported at the public expense, but not many others.

Our contemporary certainly does not read the newspapers, or he would know that great numbers of stout, healthy slaves have run off from rebel masters in Missouri and in Virginia. In many counties of the latter State the crops are perishing in consequence of the stampede of the slaves, and in other counties planters are compelled to pay high wages to their negroes to keep them from leaving. Every rebel paper that we get from the South reveals the fact that they are in dread of the general exodus of their slaves. Here in Middle Tennessee thousands of able-bodied negroes belonging to rebel masters could be got without the least difficulty by the Federal authorities if they wanted them. Of course loyal masters would not be interfered with, for we strike at the resources of the rebels. As to the "half and blind and aged negroes" that the editor has been hoaxed, as that class of negroes don't run away. The fugitives we have seen are hale, lusty fellows, who are anxious to get employment on fortifications for the Federal army, and we hope our officers will find employment for them. It is asking too much of human credulity to believe that hundreds of thousands of slaves would not gladly leave their rebel masters if they could find admittance within our lines. The rebels all know this and look forward with apprehension and terror to the day when the new policy shall be inaugurated. Talk to a rebel five minutes about the war and he will betray his fears on this point. Common sense as well as patriotism would dictate to us the employment of that element of strength which is so important to the rebels, and which, if we do not use, the rebels will soon employ with far more startling effect than they yet have done. What if the Confederate Government should offer every slave his freedom who should about a Federal officer or bring in a Federal scout?

It is a singular fact, but one worthy the reflection of every patriot, that Andy Johnson and Dr. Brownlow, and in fact, every other Southern man who has made himself peculiarly distasteful to the rebels, is equally despised by those Democrats in the Free States who pin political faith to Law, Voorhes & Co.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal*.

This is just as we supposed. The Journal proves its assertion by some strong quotations. The Journal also states that Merriam and Canby, citizens of Newburg, Ind., who were shot dead in the streets of that place for aiding the guerrillas in the invasion of the town were both active B's of January Democrats, and took part in their late County Convention.

It is surprising that the Indianapolis Convention of Nymphophiles did not adopt a resolution bewailing the death of these "Blond Males." If a few dozen of these Indiana scoundrels were served as Merriam and Canby were, it would be a blessing to the State. They have been suffered to preach treason long enough.

The remarks of the New Orleans correspondent of the New York Times on Yankee secessionists are verified in this city to a remarkable degree. The most crazy rebels among us are New Englanders who still draw "know" through their noses as long as ever.

It would afford a fine study for a naturalist to define elaborately the shades of difference that exist among these violent secessionists. The disease is always most violent when it attacks Northern constitutions. There is some direction in which you can plume down the sharp points of a Southern victim, but I believe when a New Englander is bitten you cannot rub your hand over them in any direction without feeling it lacerated with sharp points. It was to New England school-teachers here, that have most persistently defied the Federal authorities, with regard to singing treasonable songs in the schools. It was a May Flower Bostonian, of Abolition antecedents, who exhibited before the Louisiana Club the cross made of the bones of a Yankee. It is New England men here, who are in the streets made rude in their bearing toward National soldiers and Union citizens. It is New England men who own the stores where do congregate the most violent haters of anything South; it is these kind of men who fill the papers of the South with the grossest misrepresentations of the Administration, and by every diabolical art keep alive the war parties in all sections of the country.

(For the Nashville Union.)  
STEWART COUNTY, TENN.,  
July 25th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—About two weeks ago the people here were thrown into considerable excitement from the seizure of two guns at Tennessee ridge. They were federal arms and were taken by a party of young men (rebels) in broad day time. Older heads, I think, counselled and advised the movement.

The taking of the guns, in connection with the universal belief among loyal men, that secret meetings were being held by the rebels in different parts of the country, formed the impression that a guerrilla party, or parties, was, or were, being formed in our midst. A meeting was called of all peace-loving citizens, of all opposed to guerrilla warfare, to meet near the Tennessee ridge, on the 23d, that the moral sentiment of the country might be expressed in condemnation of the hellish warfare—a warfare practiced only by savage and semi-civilized nations. A day or two before the meeting, the secessionists started the report that fifty armed guerrillas were in the edge of Humphreys and had dispersed in squads, and were doubtless in the neighborhood. The impression became general that an ambush would be laid for the Union men. I did not believe one word of the report, but I found almost every man at the meeting. There were about one hundred and seventy-five Union citizens present. Many more would have been present, had not the story obtained credence. Very few secessionists attended. To see a public meeting of Union men in old Stewart was a painful spectacle to them. They regarded it as the hand-writing on the wall, prophetic of their political damnation. They had assurance that not one of them would be molested if they attended, and yet not more than seven or eight attended. I have no doubt but a majority of them would like to see the Union men shot or driven out of the country. We be unto them, if they come to the work in old Stewart. I have regarded this rebellion, from the first, as the most causeless and infamous in the annals of the world, gotten up to gratify the hellish ambition of a selfish, heartless aristocracy, who, seeing they could no longer occupy the high places in, and control the Federal Government, were determined to have a government of their own.

For some years I have been of the opinion that the leading men of the South, of the Calhoun school, designed overturning a popular representative Government. Since the rebellion commenced, I see indications of such a design all over the South. "A State has a right to secede with or without cause, and establish a Monarchy, if she chooses," says Senator Wigfall of Texas. A writer in De Bow's Review says "the true expression of Southern Civilization is an hereditary executive, and Senate for life." Several Georgia and Alabama papers have expressed themselves in favor of monarchy. Mr. Russell, writing from Charleston to the London Times, says the leading men of South Carolina regarded self-government a failure, and were willing to come under her British Majesty's government. I think it is likely that some of them may reach her government, but I am very certain that they will all ultimately live under her *Satanic Majesty's* government. I am a Southern man—a pro-slavery man-born, and have lived a half century under her sunny skies. I conscientiously believe that the establishment of the Southern Confederacy would be the greatest calamity that could befall the South. I love the South, her people, her institutions, my sympathies are all with them, but I have none—none whatever for the infamous bogus, "free love government." Based as it is upon a principle of anarchy, it is a Pandora's box of evil, an illiad of woes to mankind. The establishment of the Confederacy would be the beginning of the night of civilization, with no hope of returning day. I pray God it may never take place. Below in his Review says, Mexico made his "Eve a negro wench." The great bard delineates her, as the scriptures do, a helpmate to her husband. And for so drawing her character, the infamous rebel regards her only as a negro wench. Dr. Cartwright of New Orleans says, "the women of the West, who have not negroes to do their housework are only fit to breed fanatics." Virginius of Virginia says, "the man who holds the plough handle is entitled to no more consideration than the horse, or ass that draws it." A contributor to the Review from Louisiana, says, in an article lauding Aristocracy, claiming for it all virtue, intelligence and decency, "that the mechanics and laboring men of the country, fight the battles of the country, and do the labor of the country, and for this we, the aristocracy, give them liberty." This is perhaps, Mr. Editor, the hugest lie ever uttered on this continent, except the lie of secession itself. The Rev. R. W. Palmer of New Orleans, Minister of the First Presbyterian Church of that City, thinks that it may be, perhaps maintained successfully, that the men who work for hire should be in the condition of African Slavery. This infamous sentiment found no rebuke from a Southern journal or Southern man; it was expressed in a sermon published, and circulated all over the South. All laboring white men are viewed with supreme contempt, by the leaders, and aristocrats of the Cotton States.

The Federal Government may crush out this rebellion—they may extinguish the fires upon the surface—but the elements of combustion will still exist beneath, and another eruption may soon take place, unless the Government see that the people are educated, and properly educated.

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CATED. The Government can do this upon the principle of the general welfare. The Constitution gives the power. But if there is any doubt on this head, the power ought to be assumed. For self-preservation is the first law of nature; the peace and tranquility of society, and the very existence of the Government, depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the masses. The man who will talk about State rights hereafter, when the Government means a blessing to the State, should be regarded as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum, or the penitentiary.

The whole property of the country should be taxed to educate the children of the country. No one can make me believe that if the laboring men of this State had been educated they would have gone for secession. The ignorance of the masses in this State surpasses anything I dreamed of; whole families in my county can neither read nor write. Enclosed I send you an article from the St. Louis Republican. The writer expresses my views fully on the great question that now shakes the continent and agitates the world. Old Stewart county will be all right ere long.

Col. Andrews, commanding at Fort Donelson, and his officers, have made most favorable impressions upon the citizens, and we have no doubt but that they will be able to preserve the peace of the county until the re-organization of the State government, when the civil power will be able to do it.

Gov. Johnson's course merits the approval of all loyal men. His unflinching devotion to the Union, and to the true principles of government, are known of all men. "Faithful amongst the faithless; unswerving, unflinching, he has kept his zeal and loyalty pure." May the people reward him with the highest office in their gift. J. M. SHACKLEBORN.

(Correspondence of the Union.)

AFFAIRS AT BATTLE CREEK.

Four Union soldiers hung by guerrillas—Young woman murdered in the woods by the rebels—Summary punishment of a guerrilla.

MR. EDITOR: Having just left our army in East Tennessee, your readers would doubtless be glad to hear of the doings in that direction.

Although our troops were, for a short time, on half rations, owing to the destruction of the railroad at Murfreesboro, all is now well and progressing finely.

The barbarity of the Bushwhackers is unexampled. About ten days ago our scouts found the bodies of four Union soldiers hanging to one tree. They appeared to have been hanging for two or three days.

A few days since, while I was out with a scouting party, we found the body of a well-dressed young lady, shot through the breast.

We discovered that she belonged to a respectable family, two miles distant, every member of which had been murdered. She had evidently been shot while trying to escape.

I had partaken of the hospitality of her father's table but three days before, and as I knelt by her side, and felt no pulse, no breath, no sign, I could but think of my sister, of my mother, of my friend.

Oh, God! that flesh and blood should be cheap.

We buried her there, among the rocks and pines of the mountain, and seven of Ohio's sons vowed by her grave that her death should be avenged.

In the treatment of these fiends, who thus show their chivalry—their Southern blood—I know of no means too decisive. When we deal with savages, with barbarians, with beings made after God's image, yet bereft of humanity, of every characteristic which should distinguish men from devils, we must use extreme means. May God nerve my arm to exterminate such a race from the earth!

The most summary, as well as the most just manner of treating Bushwhackers, was shown in the act of one of our soldiers. As the train was running from Huntsville to Stevenson a few days since, an innocent-looking man was seen sitting by the roadside on the fence. As the train passed, one of the guard drew up his rifle and shot the man through the body. Great indignation was expressed by all; the soldier put under arrest; the train stopped, and several officers went over to pick up the "poor innocent man."

The man was just dying, and in his last struggles was trying to hide his shot-gun under the fence! The soldier was instantly released.

It appeared that the soldier recognized the man as one who had shot at him while on picket duty, and thus executed summary vengeance.

## New Advertisements.

To Town and Country Merchants, Sutlers, &c., &c.

CALL, EXAMINE, AND BUY YOUR STOCK OF VARIETIES

AND SMALL WARES, AT WHOLESALE, OF J. M. MURPHY,

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FINE TEETH COMBS, NEEDLES, CASES, ALL KINDS OF FLAX, HERRINGS, SPICE, COTTONS, STITCHES, SEWING MACHINES.

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All Southern Money Taken.

\$10,000 UNION AND PLANTERS' BANKS, and \$5,000 CHATTANOOGA BANK NOTES, WANTED BY A. G. SANFORD & CO.,

20 College Street, Merchants' Bank.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF JURISDICTION, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 28th, 1862.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, UNTIL 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862, FROM PERSONS DESIRING TO FURNISH FLOUR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

1,000 BARRELS EXTRA FLOUR.

To be delivered at the Subintendant's Store house, in Nashville, on or before the 10th of August, 1862. Bids for each of the Flour needed. Bids to be accompanied by the usual amount between the 10th and 15th of August, 1862.

Proposals will be endorsed "For the Flour," and directed to J. M. BARKER, Capt. and Com. Store.

PICK HANDLES—1,000 good heavy split Hick Bark, for sale by WM. LYON.

GRASS SEEDS—Blue, Orchard, Birds and Timothy Seed, for sale by WM. LYON.

Recruits Wanted!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY "B," 1st Regt. of Tennessee Cavalry. This Company now recruiting.

At Columbia, Maury Co., Tenn.

Is rapidly filling up, and presents extra inducements to men wishing to go into active service. The arms to be carried are Cavalry Arms, Revolvers, Carbines, and Sabres. The usual bounty of 100 acres of land, and one Hundred Dollars Cash is paid to each recruit.

For further information apply to J. W. W. BARKER, Recruiting Officer, Columbia, Tenn.

\$25 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE SOUTHERN'S INSTRUMENTS, COMPASS, LEVELS, &c., belonging to the City, which were taken from the Engineer's Department, in the town of the Market House, during the week of the panic in February last.

220, BLOCH SMITH, Mayor.

\$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, near Nashville, Tenn., on the 10th day of April, 1862, a white man named THOMAS, about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, with light hair, light eyes, and a fair complexion. He is a native of Kentucky, and was in the service of the late General Bragg, and was captured by the Union forces, and is now in the hands of the Union forces. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the said boy in the jail at Nashville, or that I can find him.

ROBERT CATO.

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Fine Haversacks, Fine Trunks, (Copper Riveted,) Fine Valises, French Canteens,

3 Row Gold Embroidered SHOULDER STRAPS,

Fine Embroideries, of all kinds, Gold Buttons, Silk Rubber Coats, Rubber Blankets,

All styles PAIR COLLARS; BRAIDS AND TRIMMINGS, all kinds; SERGEE AND BUNTING FRIGES; FINE CAMMIE SHIRTS; LINEN SHIRTS, GAUGE SHIRTS, GAUGE MERO AND LINEN THREAD UNDERSHIRTS; DRESS AND BOYS' GAITHERS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

July 27-3m

General Railroad Office.

GENERAL RAILROAD AND OVERSEAS TICKET OFFICE, No. 25, North College Street, (4th door from Union)

Persons desiring leaving the city by Railroad, will save a per centage by purchasing their Tickets at this Office, where Tickets can be had in all the principal Cities in the North, East and West, by the shortest and most reliable route. Also, Tickets can be had to Huntsville, Ala., and all intermediate points on the Nashville & Chattanooga, and Tennessee & Alabama Railroads.

Persons going East, by purchasing Tickets will have their baggage checked from any point on the city as far as Louisville, Ky.

Persons going West, by purchasing Tickets will have their baggage checked from any point on the city as far as Louisville, Ky.

Persons going South, by purchasing Tickets will have their baggage checked from any point on the city as far as Louisville, Ky.

Persons going North, by purchasing Tickets will have their baggage checked from any point on the city as far as Louisville, Ky.

Persons going West, by purchasing Tickets will have their baggage checked from any point on the city as far as Louisville, Ky.

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